

MORE ARRESTS IN BOMB PLOT; OTHERS SOUGHT

Detectives Believe
Prominent Men Head
Ship Conspiracy.

MAX BREITUNG NAMED BY FLYNN

Boy-Ed and Von Papen
Were in Secret, Lieut.
Fay Asserts.

The German plot to blow up ships
leaving New York harbor was fur-
ther uncovered yesterday. Dr. Ed-
ward Kienle, of 41 Park Place, was
held in the United States Court in
\$25,000 on a charge of conspiracy. At
the same time a hunt was begun for
a man known to the Secret Service
as Max Breitung.

Breitung is not under arrest.
Who he is the authorities refuse to
disclose. Assistant United States
District Attorney Knox said the
name should not have been given
out; that the time for taking action
in his case had not arrived.

Though Breitung's identity is not
given with any degree of exactitude
by the government officers, he is not
nearly as mysterious as the man
whose name is given as Robert Fay,
and who has readily, not to say
eagerly, confessed to being in the em-
ploy of the German Secret Service.
There is nothing whatever to show
that his claim to being an officer in
the German army has any basis in
fact, and his willingness to confess
is contrary to the customary practice
of men of the profession he claims
membership in.

Lieutenant Robert Fay, a pris-
oner in the Weehawken police sta-
tion, said last night he believed Max
Breitung to be a relative of Edward
N. Breitung, prominent mining and
shipping man, whose office is at 11
Pine Street and who lives at the St.
Regis. In the directory there ap-
pears the name of a Max Breitung,
whose office is at 11 Pine Street.

Edward N. Breitung is well known
for his German sympathies. He was
the owner of the Dacia, which the
French seized because of its alleged
contraband cargo.

Fay Tells of Meeting Breitung.
Fay said he was introduced to Max
Breitung in a downtown New York re-
saurant by a man whose name the pris-
oner refused to give.
"All that Breitung did," Fay said,
"was to put me into touch with persons
from whom I got the basic information
for my explosives, but not the explosives
themselves. I didn't tell Breitung of
my plans, but he may have guessed
them."

Following Kienle's arrest, a man,
whose story may result in other ar-
rests, had a long talk with Guy Scull,
Fifth Deputy Police Commissioner,
who is in charge of the case. Commis-
sioner Scull said that he would not
reveal what he had learned.

Kienle was indicted on other charges.
The others, Lieutenant Robert Fay, Walter E. Sholz
and Paul Daeschle, all of whom are
locked up in the Weehawken police sta-
tion, declare that they were the only
persons involved in the conspiracy. They
claim that Captain Boy-Ed and Captain
Von Papen, of the German
Embassy, enjoined him not to
fasten his bombs to any vessel in
American waters.

William J. Flynn, chief of the United
States Secret Service, made the com-
plaint against Kienle. The affidavit
contained little detail, Chief Flynn ex-
plaining that to give out all the mat-
ters relating to this case would be
against public policy.

Seeking Clue to Men "Higher Up."
In the search for more papers and
bomb parts, believed to have been se-
creted by the prisoners, the police were
unsuccessful yesterday. Among the
things already found there is nothing to
show a clue to the supposed man or
men "higher up."

Fay and Scholz, the more important
of the men under arrest, denied that
they had attached loaded bombs to any
ships, even in making tests. They
said they had fastened a bomb to a ship
just to see how quickly it could be
detonated, but that bomb, he said, was
empty.

The arrest of Kienle was the last
of a long series of arrests. He was
arrested by Police Captain Tunney and Detectives
Murphy and Coy. He was taken before
United States Commissioner Houghton,
in the federal building, and charged
with violating Section 238 of the United
States Criminal Code, which prescribes
that "whoever on the high seas or with-
in the maritime jurisdiction of the
United States shall by surprise or by
force, or by any other means, attack or
seize any vessel belonging to another
power, or attempt to do so, shall be
punished by imprisonment for not more
than ten years."

It is charged that "on or about Au-
gust 15" and later Kienle and Breitung
conspired to violate this act. They
were indicted on November 4, and
will come up for examination on
November 10.

WHY THEY WILL VOTE FOR SUFFRAGE

The following statement in behalf of the suffrage amend-
ment was given out in this city yesterday:

On Tuesday, November 2, the legally qualified voters of New York
will decide whether or not the constitution of the state is to be so
changed as to allow women to vote on the same terms as men.

The questions are essentially those which have arisen whenever
suffrage has been granted to any group of people. The world has tried
various forms of exclusive government for a long time, and is trying
some of them still, but the march is rapid toward universal freedom
and toward the participation in government of all intelligent adults.
In the United States that belief in liberty has always been strong, and
it is stronger to-day than ever before.

The emancipation of women is feared by some because they think
it threatens the home and those virtues which center around it. When
woman asks the vote she merely asks to keep up with her own work
after it has left the house and gone into the community. She gladly
admits that her place is in the home, and adds that the home is every-
where.

In twelve American states women have been voting for periods
ranging from one to forty-six years. Everywhere the gain has been
appreciable. The opinion of enlightened business men, statesmen, edi-
tors and careful women is overwhelming. And in foreign countries, in
many of which the experiment has been fully tried, there is the same
preponderance of opinion. No homes are broken up, no reckless legisla-
tion is passed, no women desert cradles in order to become politi-
cians. But, on the other hand, there is a general tending up and liberal-
ization of life, an improvement in women themselves and a distinct gain
in legislation along such lines as especially affect children, women in
industry, morals and municipal efficiency.

We, the signers of this statement, declaring our intention to vote
for the amendment, belong to various political parties, but we are
united in our desire to have our state true to the fundamental principles
of democracy. We believe that a people is greater when it follows
gladly and bravely its underlying convictions than when its political
life is inertia and causeless timidity. We believe it is bad for a
democracy to put a check on the aspirations of a large portion of its
citizens. We believe that women should vote, and that the community
will derive an appreciable advantage when they do vote.

JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN
ADOLPH LEWISOHN
HERBERT PARSONS
CHARLES L. GUY
WM. A. PRENDERGAST
JOHN MITCHELL
EGBERT E. WOODBURY
JOHN K. SAGUE
ROBERT ADAMSON

SAMUEL UNTERMYER
FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT
DUDLEY FIELD MALONE
NORMAN HAPGOOD
WILLIAM G. WILLCOX
SAMUEL MCUNE LINDSAY
JAMES LEES LAIDLAW
OGDEN M. REID
FREDERIC C. HOWE

Suffrage Has Lead in Plattsburg Poll

Northern Part of State Proves Conservative in Spirit,
but 82 Vote for Women, 73 Against
and 35 Are Undecided.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Plattsburg, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Here in
a Democratic town, situated in Clinton
County, a Republican stronghold, the
sentiment on the woman suffrage ques-
tion among the voters appears to be
pretty evenly divided, with the pros
somewhat in the lead.

The views of 190 men were obtained.
Favoring the amendment were eighty-
two; opposed to it and confident that
their vote would help defeat woman
suffrage at the coming election were
seventy-three. Thirty-five declared
they had not given the matter full con-
sideration and could register no de-
cided expression.

A large part of Plattsburg's male
population is found in the barracks at
the army post. With few exceptions
the soldiers are temporarily disfranch-
ised. There are no factories of any
size here. The city is on the shore of
Lake Champlain, and on the north,
west and south is bounded by farming
districts. It is the only business cen-
tre in an area of several square miles.
At elections in former years the regis-
tered vote has been between 2,000 and
2,500.

A straw vote is a novelty to Platts-
burg citizens, who appear to be con-
servative. They hesitate to commit
themselves in writing, even to the ex-
tent of marking a cross on a blank vot-
ing slip. Some refuse to let it be
known that they are actually going to
vote at the election. The proportion-
ally large number recorded as unde-
cided is perhaps accounted for in that
way. In other cities canvassed the

votes were more prompt in announc-
ing their attitude on suffrage.

The "movie-going" Plattsburg vot-
ers is decidedly conservative. He is likely
to resent an invitation to mark a straw
ballot on a political question as an in-
sult to his intelligence. Of several
hundred voting slips distributed on
Saturday night among the men in the
audience at John Mathews's Colonial
Theatre, in Bridge Street, the largest
motion picture house in town, less than
a hundred were returned with crosses
in the voting columns.

The total returns from the Colonial
were sixty-eight. Of that number
thirty-eight favored woman suffrage,
fourteen were opposed and sixteen un-
decided. The majority of the men
either threw their ballots on the floor
or carefully folded them and tucked
them in their pockets for perusal at
home. Doing things in a hurry is not
the Plattsburg way.

In the audience were many United
States infantrymen from the local post.
They were not registered voters.
Others were farmers of French-Cana-
dian extraction, in town with their
families for the next week's supply of
groceries. To them the question of
woman suffrage was as absorbing a
topic as a discussion at Harvard on
the four dimension would be to a Hot-
tontin.

Girls Obtain Straw Votes.
It was only when three pretty high
school girls, who act as ushers at the
Colonial Theatre, blocked the exits and
requested departing voters to mark
ballots, that the results were obtained.
The majority returned in favor of
woman suffrage may have been partly
influenced by the comeliness of the
ushers.

In contrast to the result of the bal-
lot among the men attending the mo-
vie, the girls were almost unanimously
in favor of woman suffrage.

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ROOT'S LAST PLEA FOR CONSTITUTION SWAYS AUDIENCE

Warns of Decline of Rep-
resentation in Direct
Action Propaganda.

DELEGATES PRAISED FOR IMPARTIAL ACTS

Economics Club Told Body Was
Influenced Only by Desire
to Better the State.

With a last plea for the new con-
stitution on the ground that it will
reinstatement the representative govern-
ment of our fathers to the position to
which it is entitled, former Senator
Root appealed for its adoption to
twelve hundred business men, bankers
and lawyers at the dinner of the Eco-
nomic Club at the Astor last night.
Mr. Root's appeal was touching, and
there were many moist eyes among his
listeners before he had finished. It
was a final appeal by Mr. Root for the
new constitution, and he put his whole
heart into it.

"I beg you to do me the honor," he
said, "to believe there is no personal
consideration which actuates me. Since
I left this city, sixteen years ago last
summer, to devote myself to the ser-
vice of my country and the state, I
have had but one client. I have had
but one desire. I have but one pas-
sion, and it has been for the prosper-
ity and the honor and the growth in
the spirit and in the power of my country
and my state."

"I have given out all there was in
me into this effort to do what I be-
lieved to be necessary for the perpe-
tuation of our free institutions, this
effort to make representative govern-
ment worthy of itself. I have given
up my strength and my life to help
bring that about. I hope that it will
not prove to have been in vain. No,
it cannot have been in vain. This con-
stitution, I believe, will be adopted by
the people of the state, but if it is not,
the work of the convention will not be
lost. It will be but the beginning
of a process which through the work-
ing of the processes of free govern-
ment will bring out sooner or later in
substance all the conclusions which are
right and sound, for no honest effort
in behalf of one's country can ever
be lost."

Mr. Root cheered at the
end of his address. Senator Wad-
sworth, William Church Osborn, presi-
dent of the Democratic State Commit-
tee, and Martin Littleton also spoke in
support of the new constitution. Mr.
Osborn, however, asserting that he
would not vote for the reappointment
of the Economic Club, was toastmaster.

Mr. Root declared that there has
been a widespread demand for the
abandonment of representative govern-
ment, but that the great effort of the
new constitution would make representa-
tive government so good, so sound, so ef-
fective, that all demand for the aban-
donment of representative govern-
ment would be at once ended. He said
that the substitution of direct legisla-
tion would pass away and be refuted.
Mr. Root said:

"The initiative, the compulsory refer-
endum, the more sudden and direct
control of the legislative process, and
other officers through the recall and
direct legislation is distinguished from
representative legislation. Some of us
who felt that representative govern-
ment was the greatest of our race
to the development of freedom felt
that the duty pressed upon us to show
if we could cure the evils by improv-
ing representative government. Of
course, if the state or a nation are
to be made at the polls upon the in-
itiative of any group of men who have
ideas that they wish to propose, the
dignity and the power of the legisla-
ture must decline. Of course, if
that system of government is to pre-
vail the American system of govern-
ment through representative legisla-
ture must grow weaker and weaker.
If that system is not to prevail, rep-
resentative assemblies must be made to
do their work, to meet the well ex-
ecuted purpose and the will of the
people whom they represent. It is that
feature of the work of the convention
which should, I think, appeal to this
Economic Club. You deal not merely
with details, but with the philosophy
of government, with the broad prin-
ciples which are to be applied. I put to you, a first great
ground upon which the work of this
convention is to be favorably re-
sponded to, and which is the broad
and serious by sixty-eight men elected by the
people of the state to do the work."

The convention which framed the
new constitution, Mr. Root declared,
was a non-partisan body. In this con-
vention he took a left-handed slap at
William Barnes Jr., when he asserted
that efforts had been made to use the
great majority of the Republican party
in the convention for partisan advan-
ces.

"Of course there is opposition," Mr.
Root declared. "I have been seeking—
I have been wondering much at the
fact that no such series of provisions
this can be adopted without inter-
fering with a great many people. A
good many men will be turned out of
office. You cannot retrench without
turning men out of office. You cannot
economize without interfering with
people, and if you look to the opposi-
tion to this constitution in nine cases
out of ten you can trace it back to
the unwillingness of men to be turned
out of office."

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WELLEN ENJOYED GAME OF KILLING RIVAL ROADS

New England Protested in
Vain as Freight Rate
Rule Slashed Business.

LOVE-LORN EMPLOYEE BORE CONDOLENCES

Policy of "All Business or None"
Disclosed by Documents as
Witness's Memory Fails.

Charles S. Mellen's memory suffered
a bad wreck yesterday at the New
Haven trial. The disaster, however, did
not damp the gaiety of the session,
which was enlivened by the jocular
spirit in which the railway giants of
the early 90's arranged among them-
selves to strangle to death the New
England Railroad, then the New
Haven's chief competitor, as told in
their letters to one another.

French Battle to Wrest Nish Road from Bulgars; Strike 40 Miles in Serbia

KING OF SERBIANS VOWS TO DIE IF INVADER CONQUERS COUNTRY

Rome, Oct. 25 (dispatch to "The Daily Telegraph." London).—
Telegrams from a German source state that the King of Serbia has
issued the following proclamation:
"Age has taken my arms from me. I who was elected your King
have no longer the force to guide my armies to the war and the defence
of the fatherland.
"I am but a feeble old man who can do nothing but bless Serbia's
soldiers, citizens, women and children, but I swear to you that if a new
invasion shall bring upon us the same of being conquered I shall not
survive the ruin, but I, too, shall die with the country."

Teuton Aviators Thrice Bombard Heart of Venice

One Shell Falls in St. Mark's Square Without Damage,
Another Wrecks Costly Ceiling of Old Church
—Three Injured in Last Raid.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Rome, Oct. 15.—Teutonic aeroplanes
made two separate attacks with in-
cendiary bombs on the city of Venice last
night, and a third attack at 8:40
o'clock this morning. The damage was
not great in any of the raids. Three
persons were injured this morning, but
none last night.

The greatest damage suffered in last
night's raids was done by a bomb which
crushed in the roof and costly ceiling
of the church of Scalz. Another
missile fell on the piazzetta of St.
Mark's, in front of the Ducal Palace.

The official statement of last night's
raids says:
"Enemy aeroplanes made two at-
tacks, separated by a short interval,
on Venice last night, throwing many
bombs, some of which were incendiary.
The first attack was at about 10 p. m.
"One bomb fell on the roof of the
church of Scalz. It crashed in
the ceiling, which was ornamented with
beautiful sculptures by Tiepolo. An
incendiary bomb fell on the piazzetta
of the Cathedral of St. Mark, in front
of the Ducal Palace, without doing any
damage. Five other bombs fell either
in canals or on places in the city where
only slight damage was done."

The aeroplanes returned at about
11 p. m. One bomb fell in the court
of an almshouse and set fire to piles
of wood. Two other bombs exploded
without doing any damage. No one
was hurt."

The Piazzetta di San Marco, adjoin-
ing the Piazza di San Marco, is in the
heart of Venice and is the centre of
interest to all tourists. St. Mark's
Cathedral and the Campanile dominate
this great square. Next to the cathed-
ral is the Ducal Palace, in front of
which one of the chief glories of St.
Mark's.

The altar is borne by four
marble columns. The altar piece is
one of the most magnificent specimens
of the goldsmith and jeweller's art
in existence. It was begun in 976 in
Constantinople, and was enlarged and
enriched with gems by Greek artificers
in 1105, and by Venetians between 1209
and 1345. It is composed of the figures
of Christ, angels, prophets and saints,
in Byzantine enamel run into gold
plates. It contains, among other gems,
1,300 great pearls, 400 garnets, 300
sapphires, 300 emeralds, 90 amethysts
and 90 rubies.

CHARLTON FOUND GUILTY; TO SERVE 29 DAYS IN JAIL

Six-Year Sentence Cut Be-
cause of Extenuating
Circumstances.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
Como, Italy, Oct. 25.—Porter Char-
lton, the young American who has been
on trial here for the murder of his
wife in 1910, was condemned to-day to
serve six years and eight months in
prison. He has already spent five years
and four months behind the bars since
he was arrested in Hoboken after flee-
ing from Lak Como, where he had
hidden the body of his wife.

The jury found Charlton only par-
tially responsible and that there were
extenuating circumstances. Owing to
amnesty, Charlton will serve only
twenty-nine days in prison.

Charlton under the verdict benefits
by the time he has been under re-
straint and, in addition, a year is taken
off the sentence under the amnesty for
all offences committed before Italy en-
tered the war.

Charlton said that after his release
he would return to the United States
and join his family. Before departing,
however, he said he would visit and
personally thank friends in Como who
had by their kindness lightened the
hours of his captivity, and especially
Ambassador Thomas Nelson Page, who,
as the representative of the American
government, had seen that his legal
rights were observed.

Signor Mellini, the Crown Prose-
cutor, in his argument to-day demanded
that Charlton receive a heavy sentence.
He insisted that the prisoner was men-
tally responsible when he killed his
wife and insisted that he murdered
her for her money and stole her jewels
after she was dead.

Signors Gataneo and Picardi, of
Charlton's counsel, pleaded that the
American was an epileptic and was ir-
responsible at the time of the crime.
They urged the jury at least to assent
that the prisoner was not more than
partially responsible when the murder
was committed.

Baron Scacchia, the presiding judge,
before the case went to the jury asked
Charlton whether he had anything to
add to the defence. With tears in his
eyes, Charlton exclaimed: "I trust en-
tirely to Italian justice. I can only
say that I am a most unfortunate man."

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60,000 Bulgarians Re- treating After Kriv- olak Defeat.

INVADERS ARE NEAR UNION

Teutons Advance Along
Danube and Ferdinand
Crosses the Timok.

BERLIN GAINS SLOWLY

Reports Progress Near Bosnian
Border and Capture of
Zabari in East.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]
London, Oct. 25.—The Allied at-
tempt to wrest the Nish-Salonia
railway from the Bulgars has begun,
and already French troops, following
up their victory at Krivolak, in
Southern Serbia, where 60,000 Bul-
garians were put to flight, are with-
in twenty miles of Veles, still in the
invaders' grasp.

Three days ago only a few miles
inside the Serb frontier, and with
the Serbs patently nearing exhaus-
tion, the swift Allied advance of
more than forty miles to Negotin,
reported reached by the French last
night, has raised a new spirit of con-
fidence that von Mackensen's seizure
of the road to Constantinople may
yet be forestalled.

Only one thing damps this opti-
mism—the new German crossing of
the Danube at Orsovo, which pro-
gressed to-day to Sip, Berlin an-
nounces, and the Bulgar advance
across the Timok in the same region,
which thus brings the two armies
within a few miles of union.

With the juncture once formed,
the Danube will be entirely in Teu-
ton hands, and one avenue to the
Turkish capital, though not the one
originally aimed at, will be assured.
The only results of the Allied ex-
pedition in such a case, unless the en-
try of Rumania should change the
situation, would be to forestall Bul-
garian ambitions in Macedonia.

By the French victory at Krivo-
lak the Bulgarians who have
reached Istib, Veles and Uskub al-
ready are placed in an awkward
position, as a further advance of the
Allied army would seriously threaten
their flank. In fact, unofficial reports
state that the advance of the French,
who are being closely followed by
the British, already has caused the
retirement of the Bulgarians toward
Strumnitza.

Bulgars Not Equal to French.

That the Bulgarians have begun
their retirement from Veles and are
retreating on a five-mile front up
the Gradskar River is indicated in
dispatches from Gradek, Serbia,
reaching here to-day. The Bulgars,
according to dispatches, plan a new
line to resist the Allied advance on
the villages of Rabrovo, Piraud,
Vessel and Kalkova, and the east
bank of the Vardar River, where it
dominates the railway.

According to reports describing
the battle, the inferiority of the Bul-
garians to the experienced troops of
France and Britain was at once de-
monstrated, and the latter had no
trouble in turning the Bulgarian
right flank, while the Serbs, by a
frontal counter attack, held the main
body. The manoeuvre is described as
having been most brilliant by the
correspondent of the Paris "Petit
Parisien," who says that the French
"75's" inflicted terrible damage on
the Bulgarians.

Now that the main German advance
has reached the mountains, the fighting
has assumed the character of that on
the Western front, progress being made
only after the most violent artillery
preparation and the capture of a few
yards of trenches at a time.

German losses have been so severe,
the Havas correspondent at Athens
telegraphs, that the whole offensive
along the northern front has been sus-
pended, while the gains reported by
Berlin are scattered and of minor im-
portance. Thus further progress has
been made in Northwest Serbia, along
the Bosnian frontier, but too far away
from the main theatre, the Morava Val-
ley, to seriously menace the Serbs.
General von Keesers has reached the
lateral railway through Lazarevac,
which will be a valuable asset once it is
wholly in German hands, while von
Gallwitz has taken Zabari, south of
Petrovac.

German Short of Men.
The general optimism of observers
here regarding the outcome has been
further borne out by the shortage of
men, just disclosed by the British staff,
from which the Germans are now suf-
fering. Even after the French offen-
sive in September the Germans had
the greatest difficulty in securing re-
inforcements and had to call on men